

Climate Change and Water Resources: Evidence, Impacts, Adaptation

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Facing the water availability challenge in
Southern Europe:
What options do we have?



POLITÉCNICA

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- **Runoff vs water availability**
 - A working definition of water availability
 - WAAPA model
- **Projections of water availability**
 - Analysis of projections determining water availability
 - Global for Europe and specific for Southern Europe
- **Role of adaptation**
 - Effect of policy on water availability

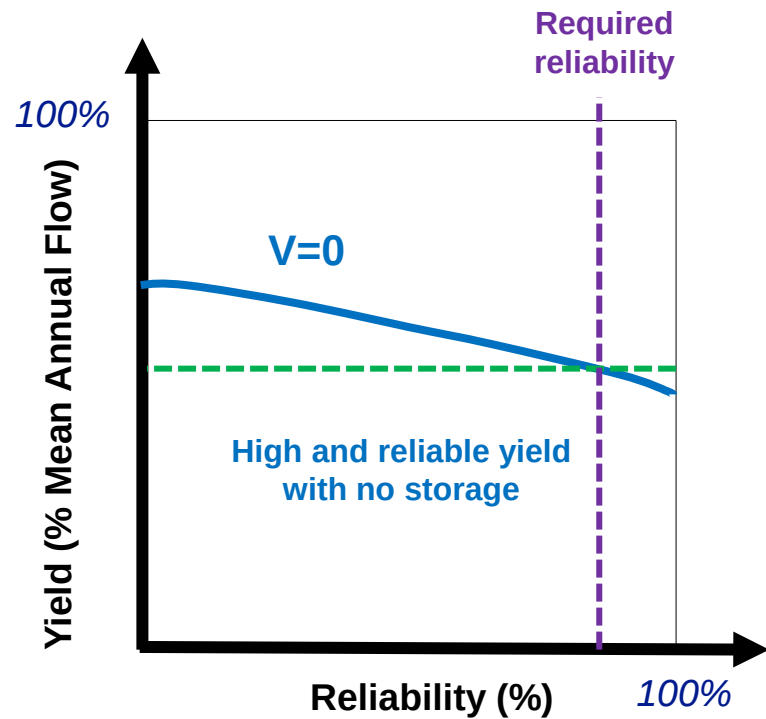
- **Runoff is a proxy for changes in water availability**
 - Water availability is frequently assumed to change as mean annual runoff does
- **In water-scarce regions, water availability is determined by infrastructure**
 - Flow regulation in reservoirs provides water availability
 - Reservoir storage theory: storage-reliability-yield relationships
- **And there are other factors...**
 - Not only changes in mean value, changes in variability are also important
 - Water management: demand type, reliability, environmental flows, priorities ...

Potential “**blue**” water availability is:

- The maximum **demand** that could be supplied
- at a given **point** in the river network (abstraction point)
- using available **storage** (with evaporation)
- with realistic **management**
- respecting **environmental** flows
- with proper **monthly distribution** (urban, irrigation,...)
- satisfying adopted **reliability criteria** (gross volume reliability, maximum acceptable deficit, ...)

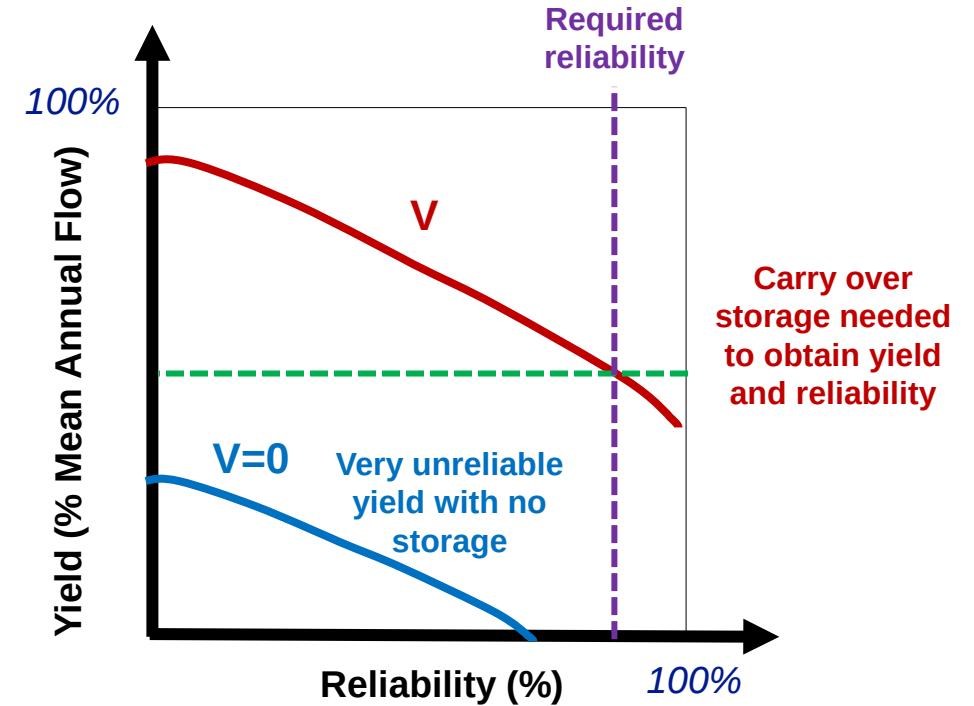
This may lead to very different results: assumptions are important

YIELD-RELIABILITY CURVE



LOW HYDROLOGIC VARIABILITY
Demand can be supplied without storage

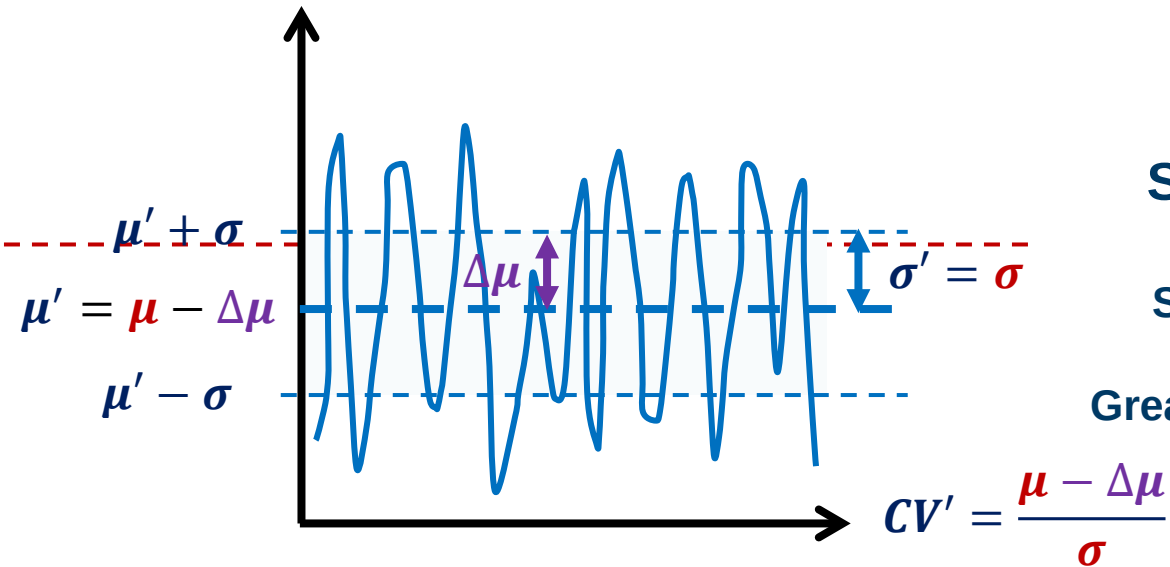
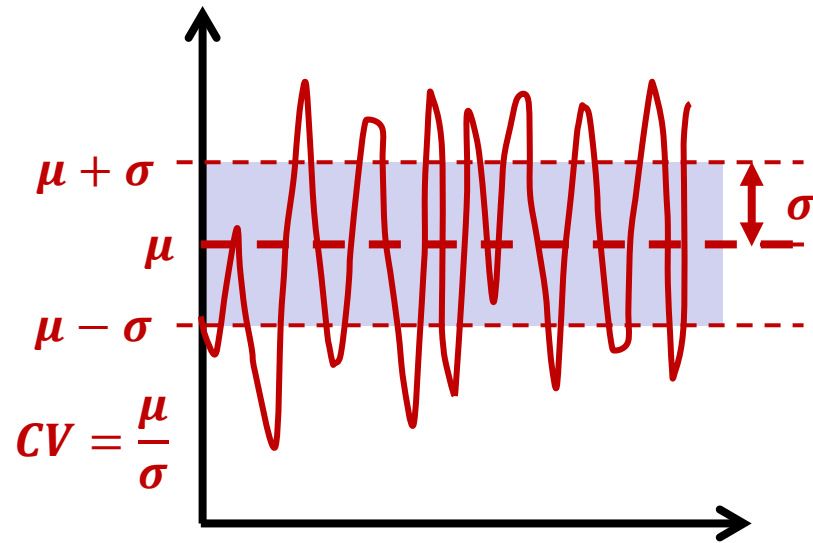
Demand



HIGH HYDROLOGIC VARIABILITY
Storage is required to supply demand

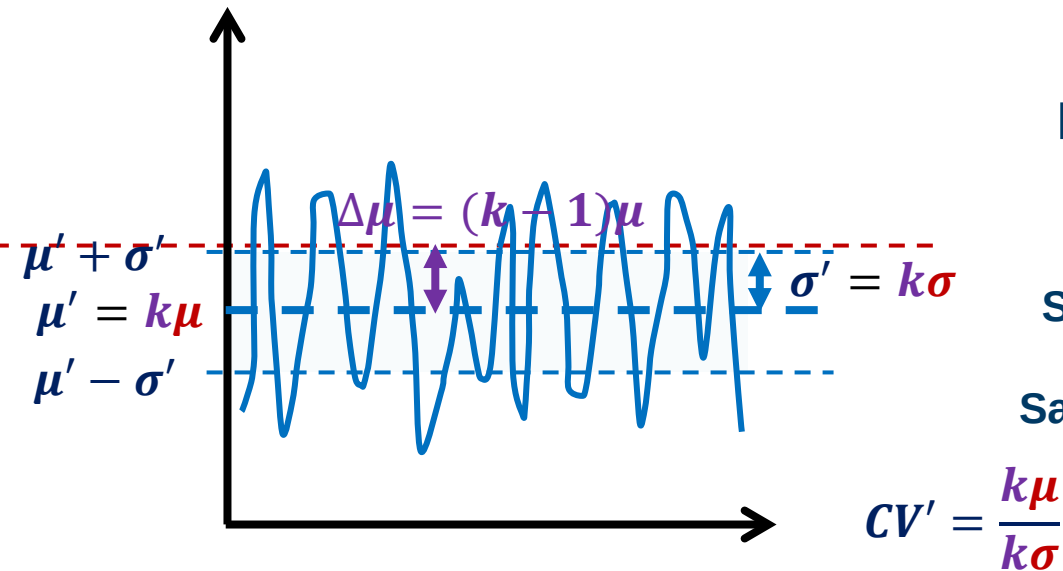
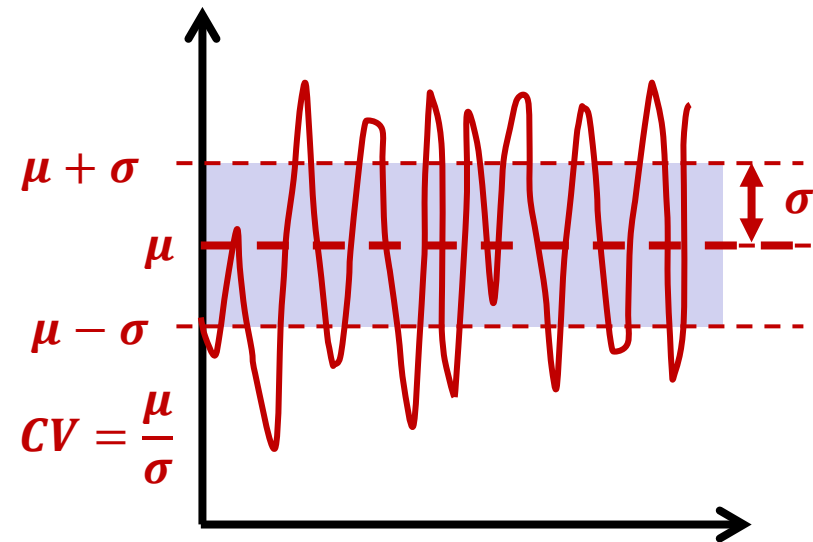
Variability is important to determine availability

The nature of change: validity of the “delta” method



Step change

Same standard deviation
Greater coefficient of variation



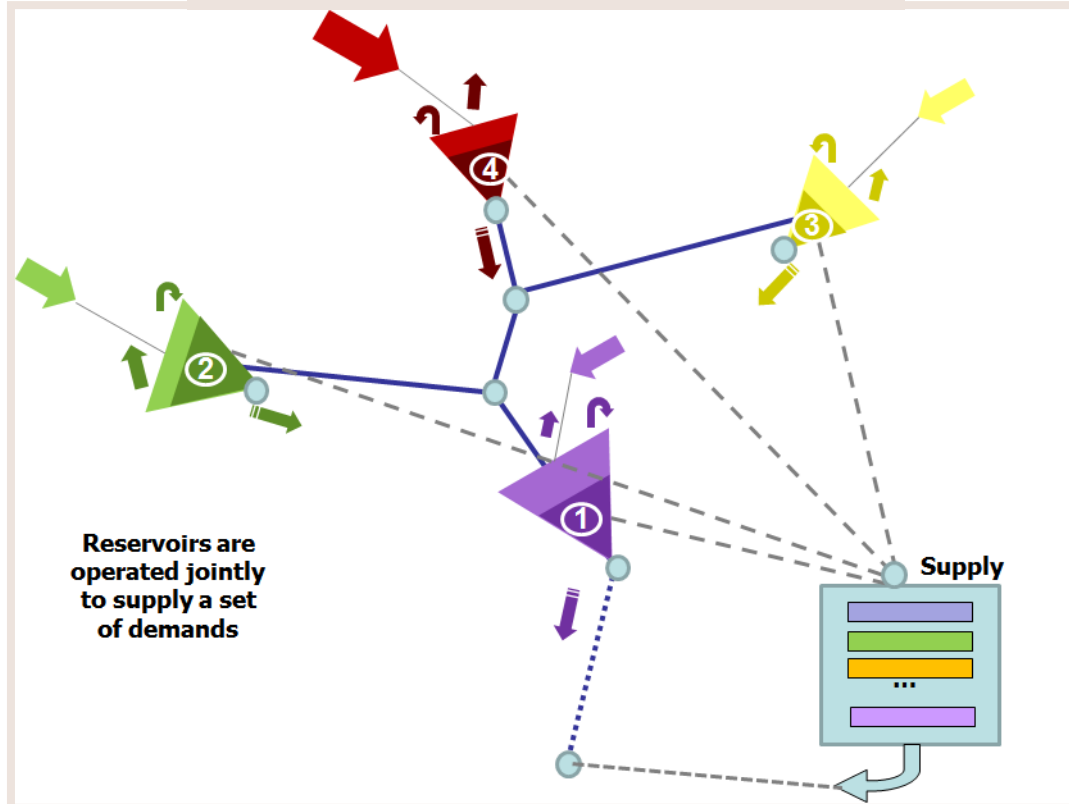
Proportional change

Smaller standard deviation
Same coefficient of variation

WAAPA : **W**ater **A**vailability and **A**daptation **P**olicy **A**nalysis

Specifically developed to obtain water availability

WAAPA MODEL ALGORITHM

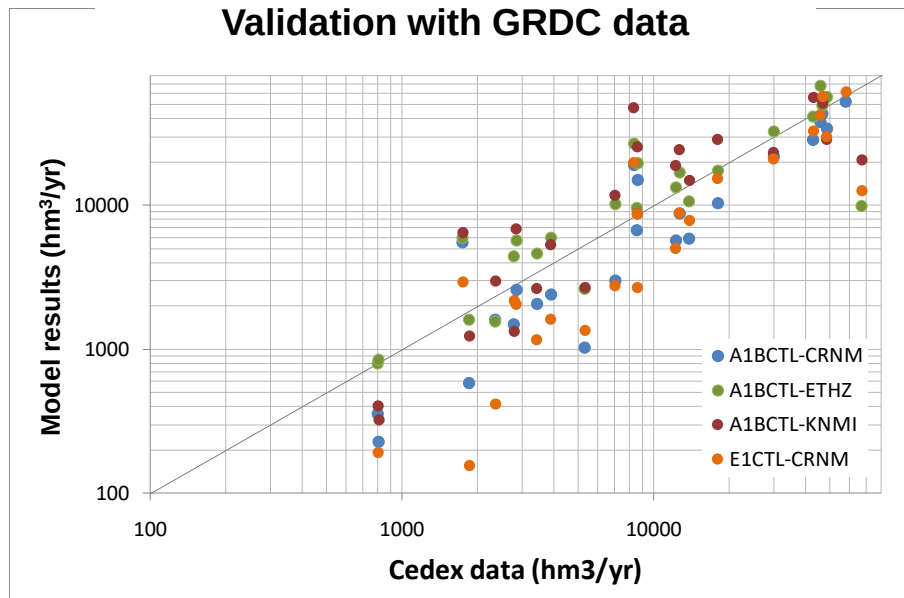


WAAPA GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

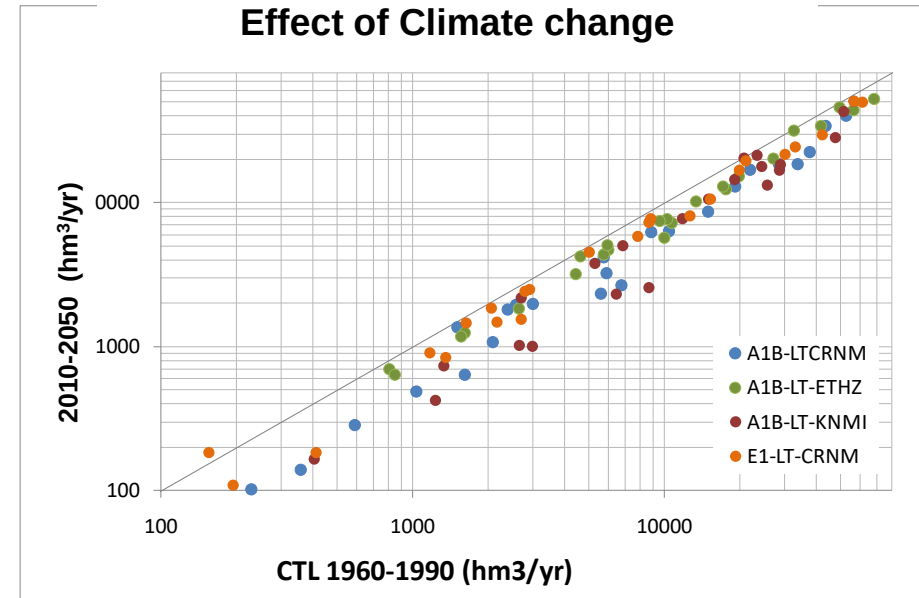


Climate scenarios

- Climate scenarios were taken from regional models in different projects: PRUDENCE, ENSEMBLES and CORDEX
 - SRES**: 8 **A2**, 4 **B2**, 3 **A1B**
 - RCP**: 5 **RCP2.6**, 5 **RCP4.5**, 5 **RCP6.0**, 5 **RCP8.5**
 - Time slices CTL: **1960-2000** FUTURE: **2070-2100**



Streamflow data were corrected for **bias**

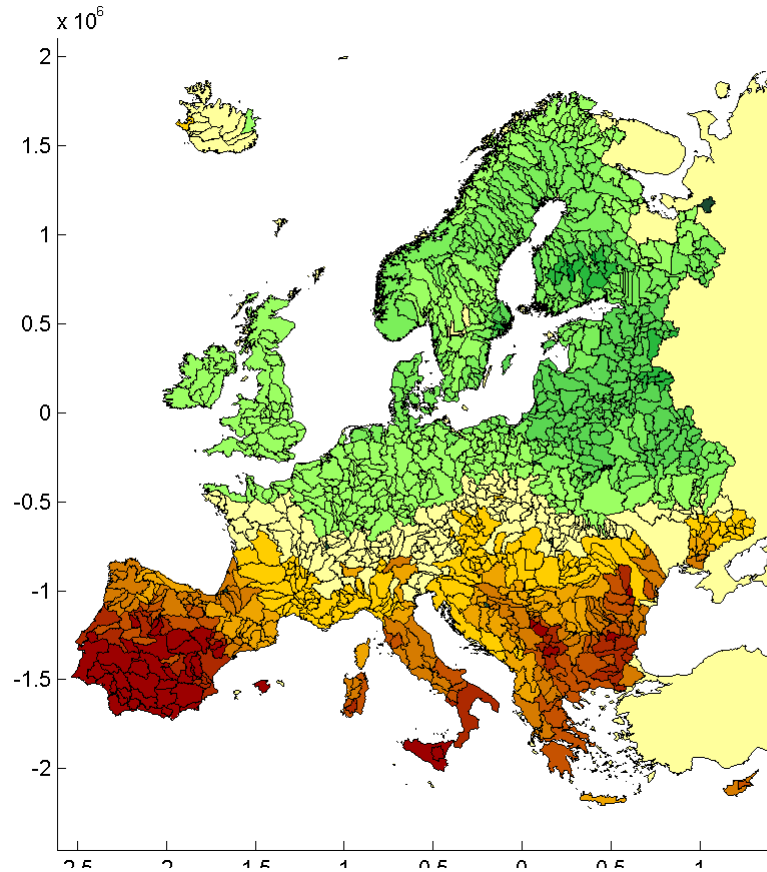


Significant **reduction** in most basins

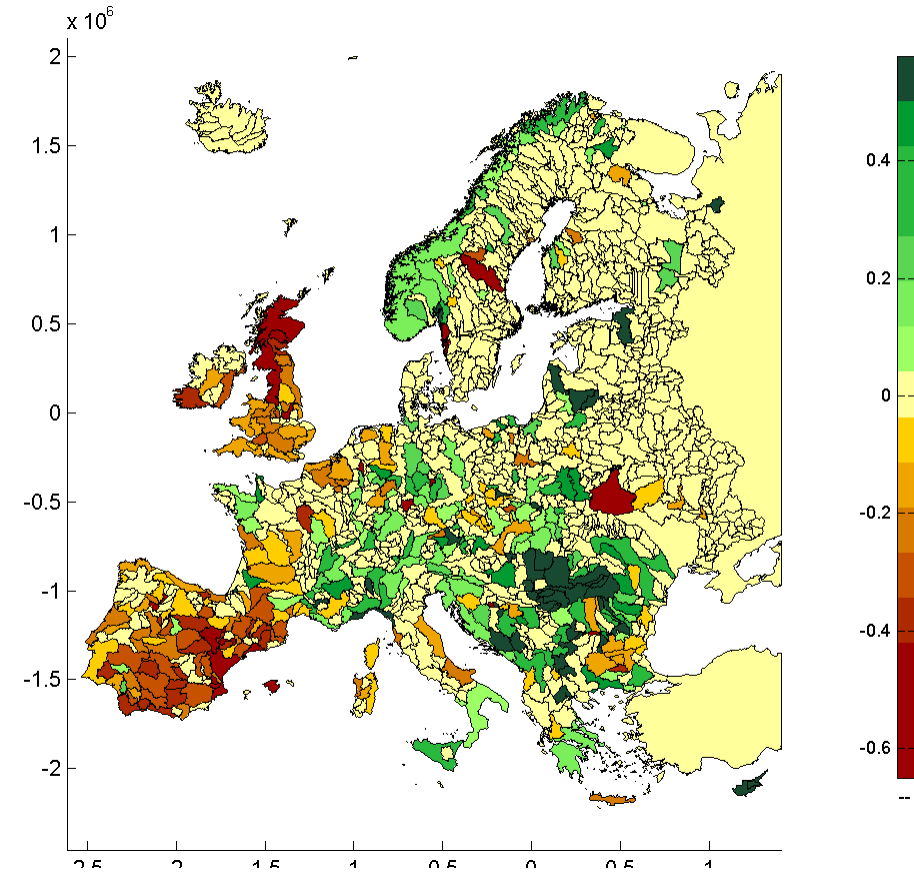
Analysis of European basins

Scenario RCP4.5

CHANGE in RUNOFF



CHANGE in LOCAL AVAILABILITY

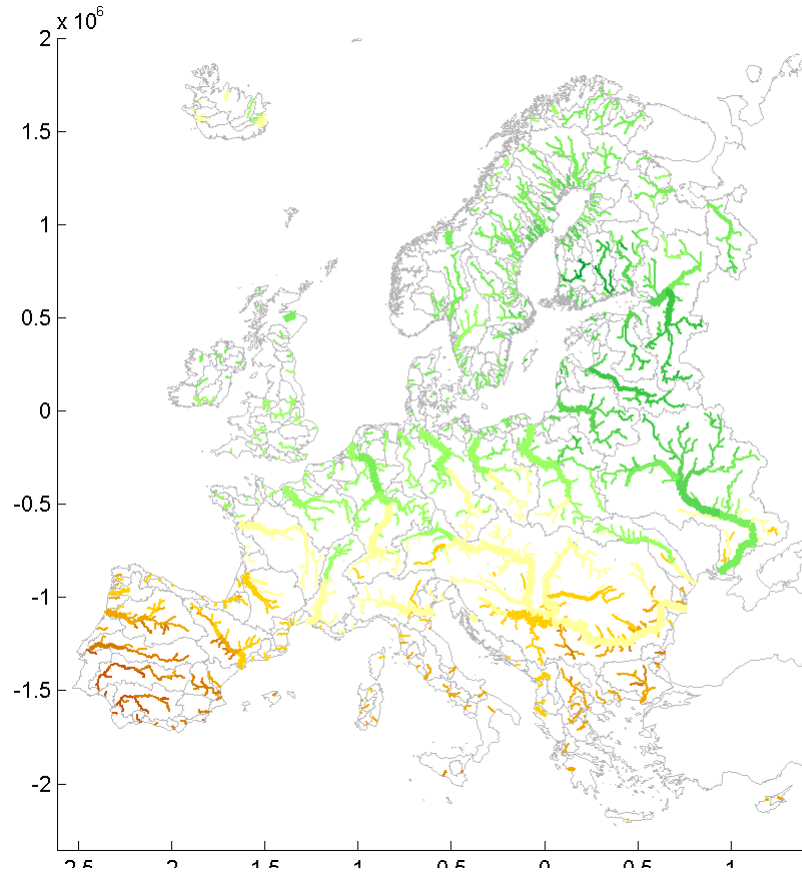


Loop over 5 models

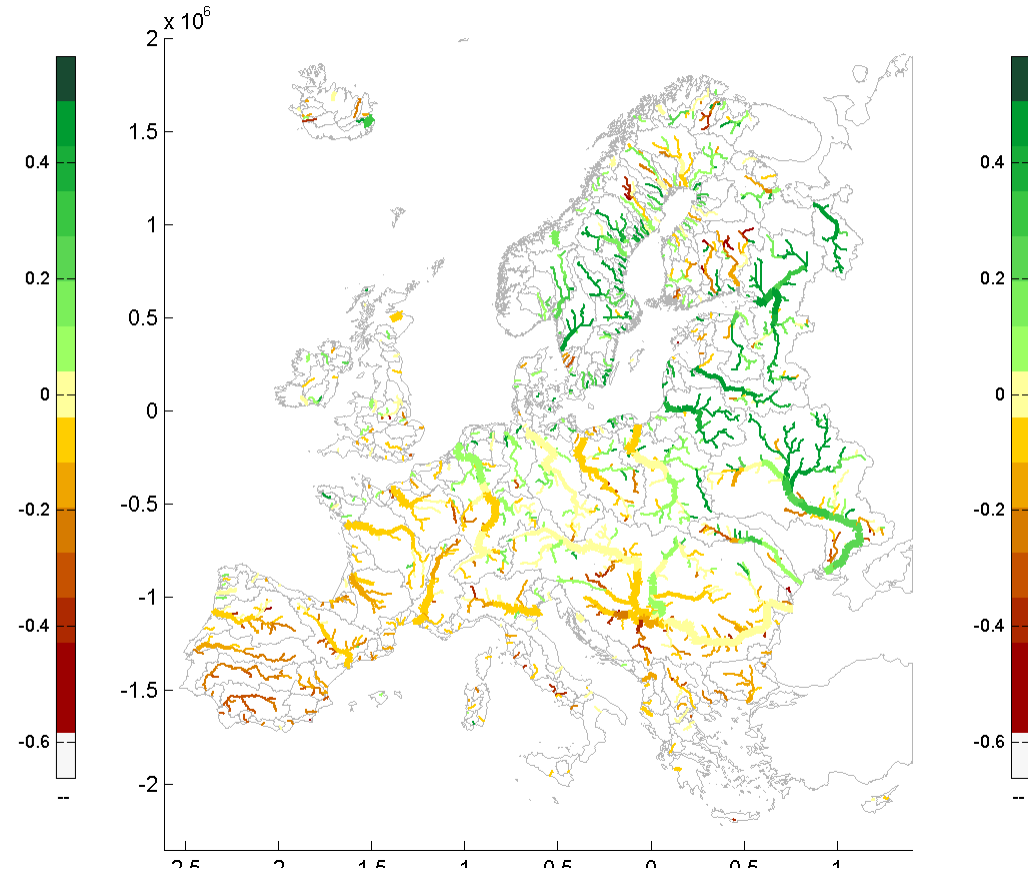
Analysis of European rivers: model uncertainty

Scenario RCP4.5

CHANGE in RUNOFF

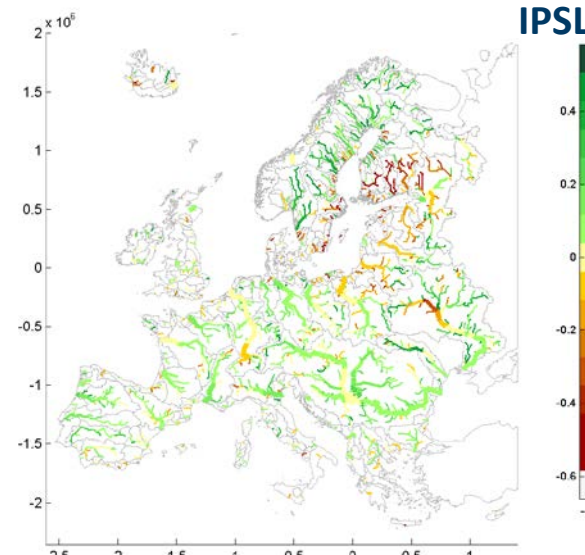
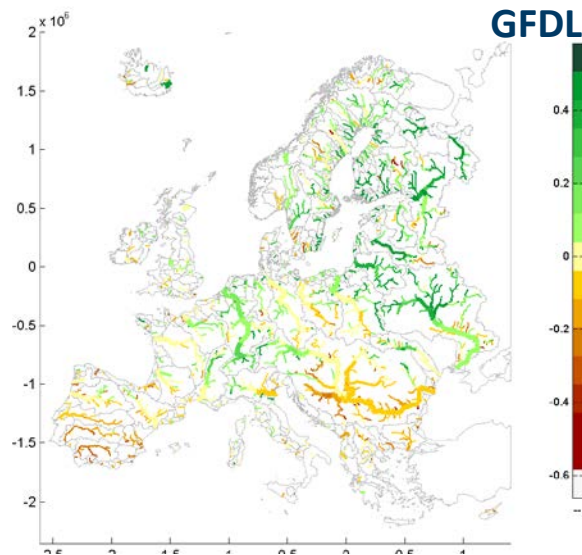


CHANGE in RIVER AVAILABILITY



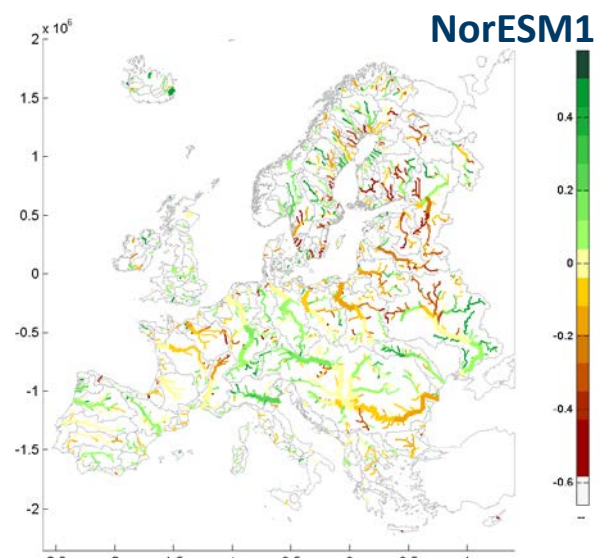
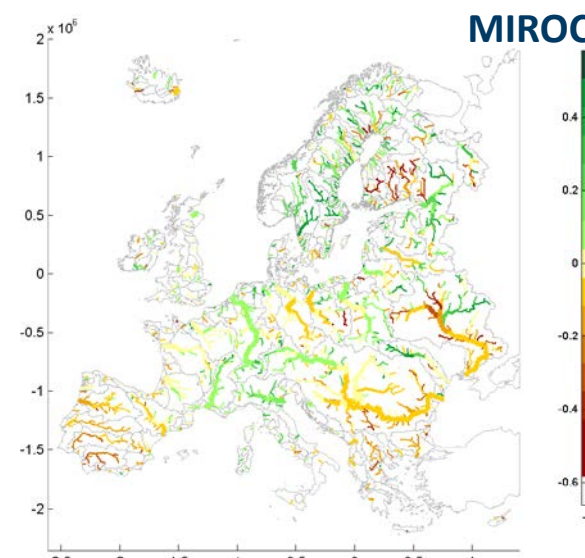
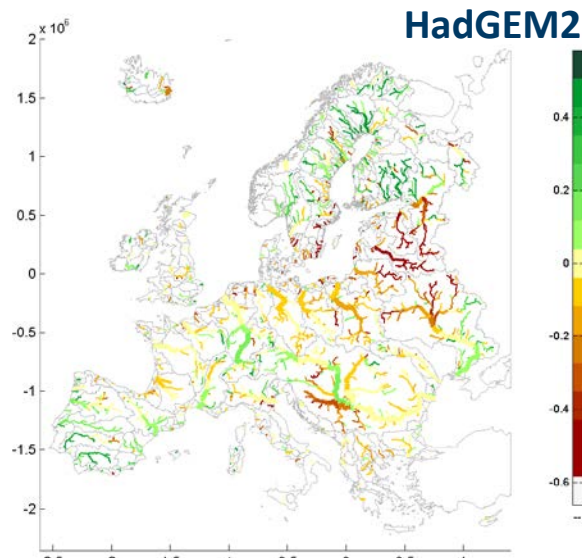
Loop over 5 models

Analysis of European rivers: scenario uncertainty

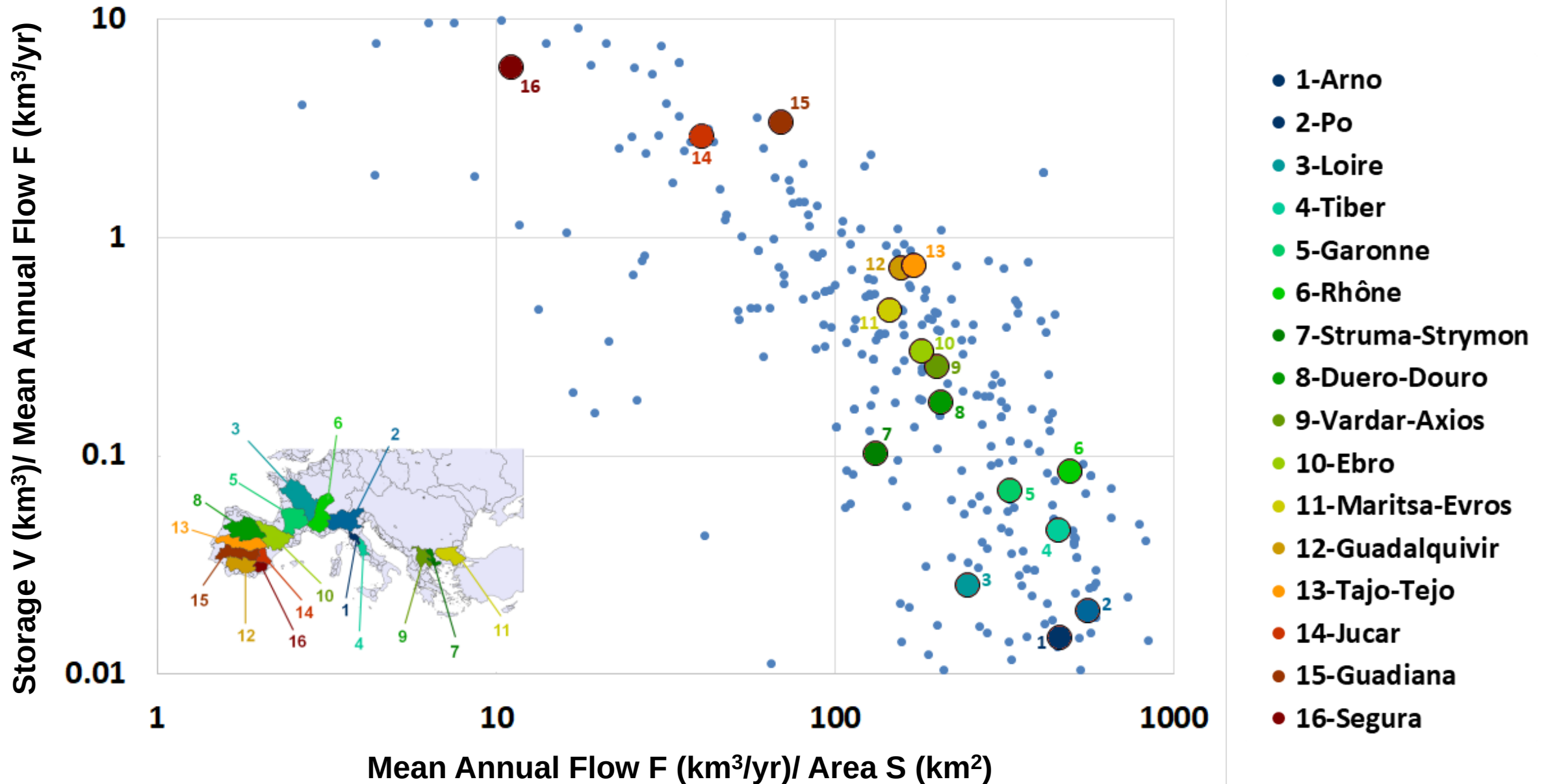


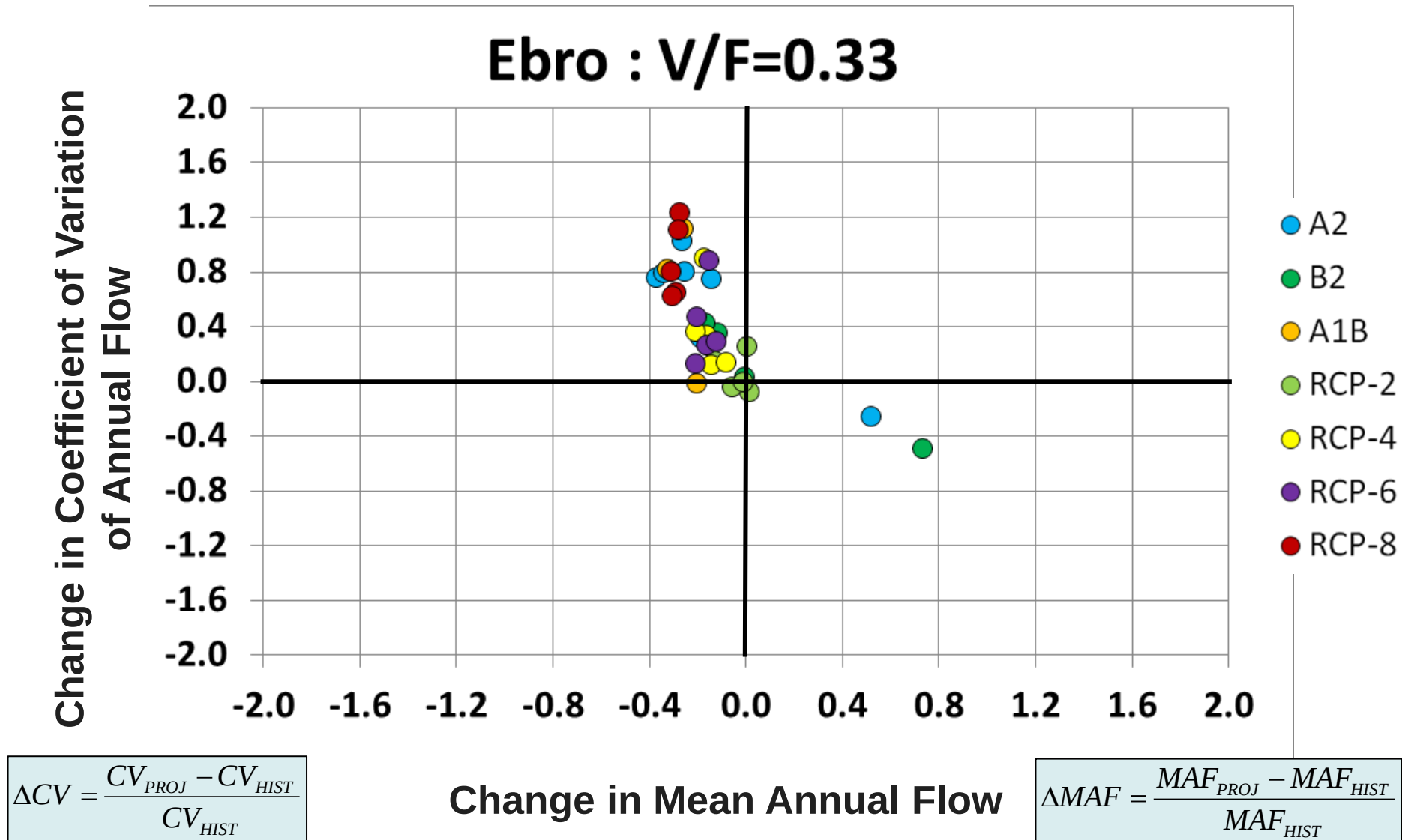
Availability in 2060-99
as a fraction of
availability 1960-99

Looping over 4 emission
scenarios



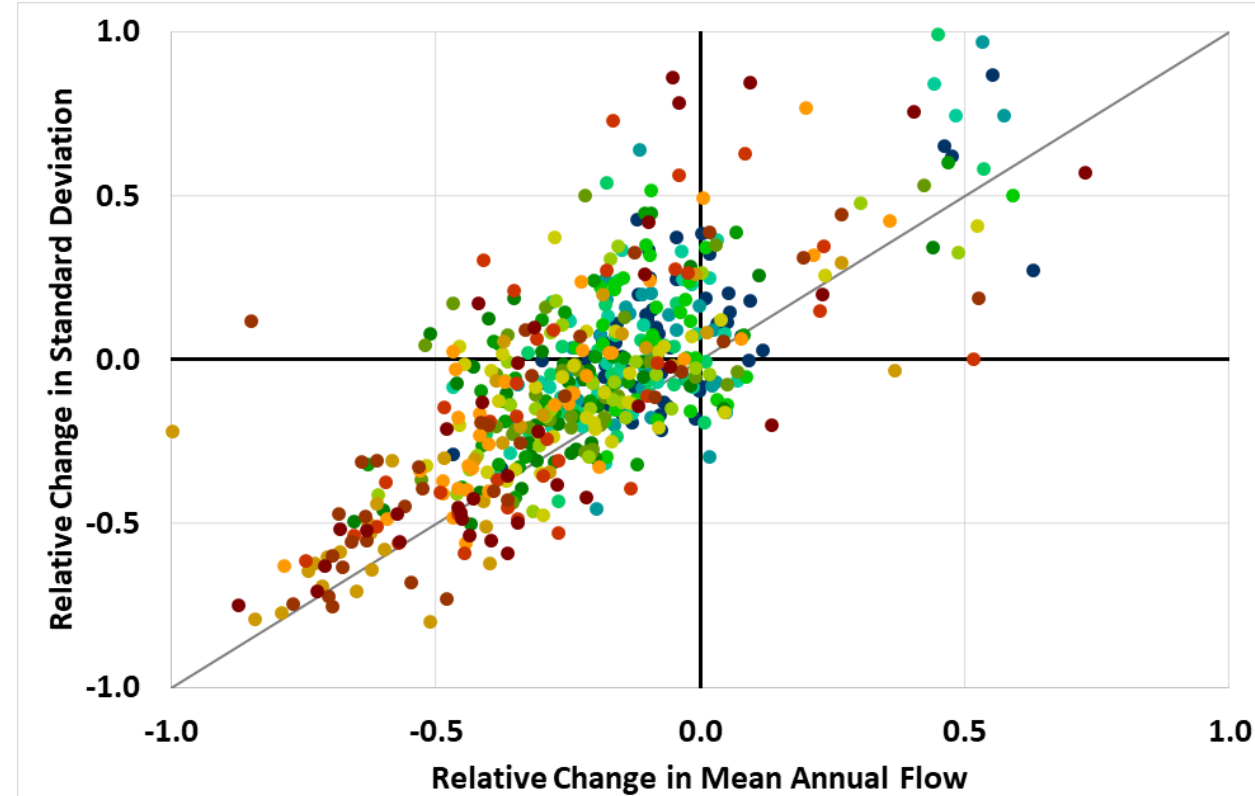
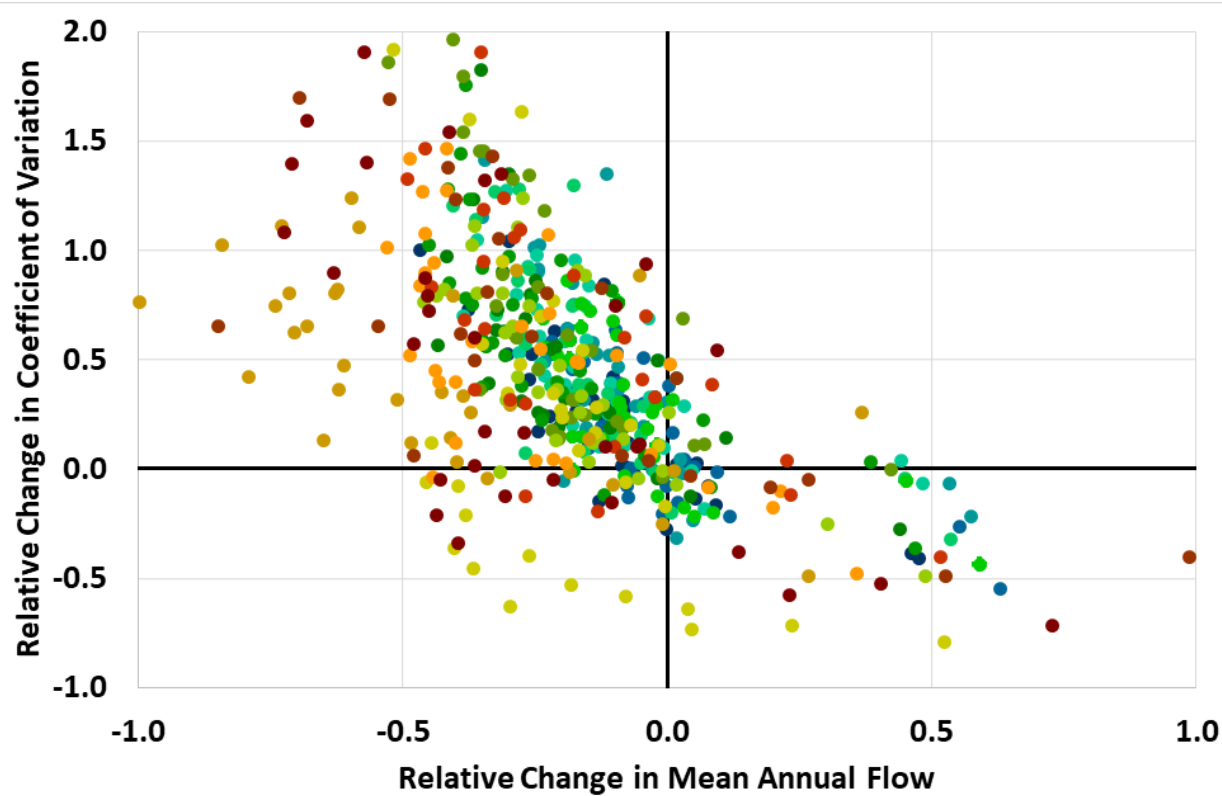
Specific study of Mediterranean basins





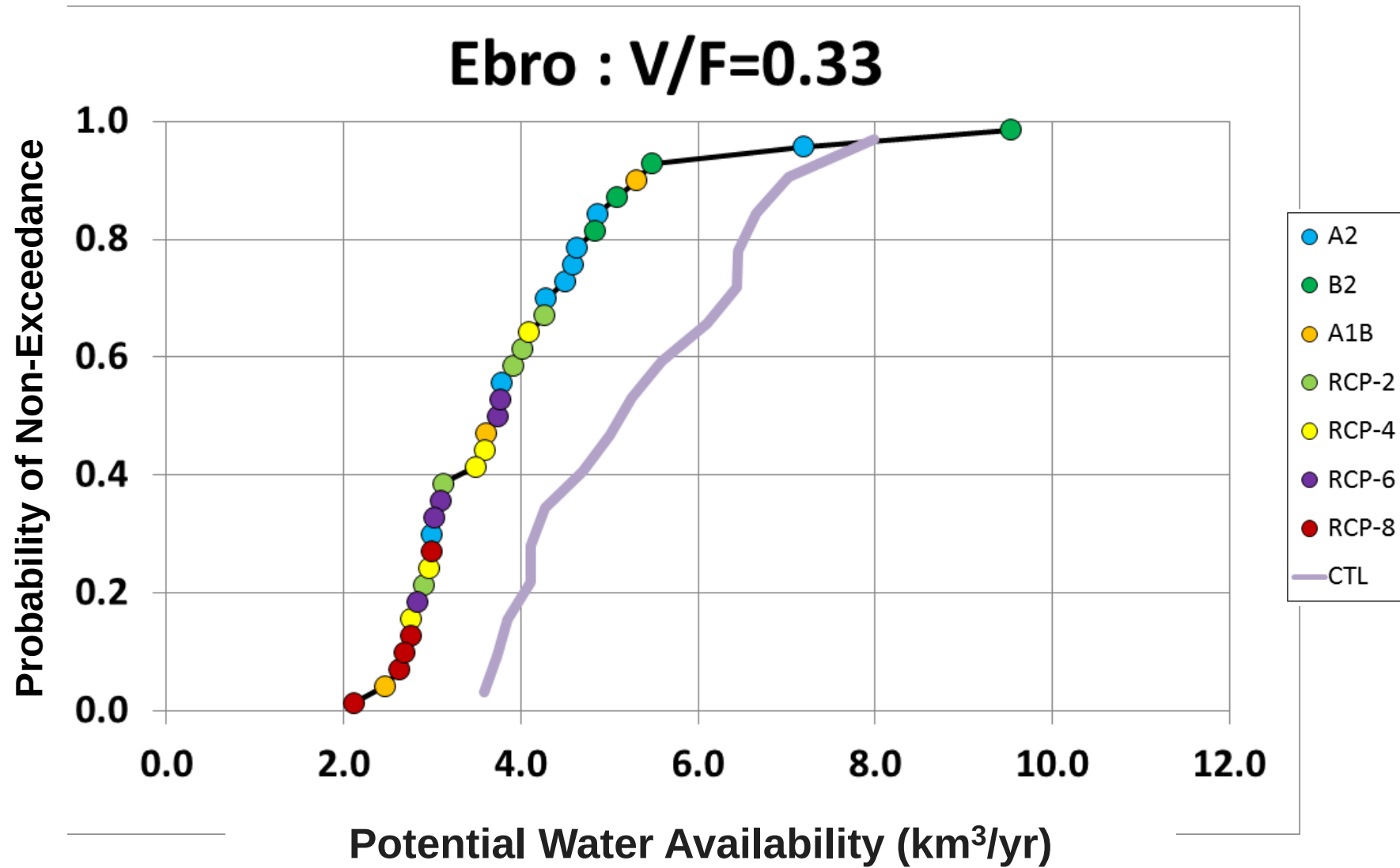
Climate projections

All emission scenarios



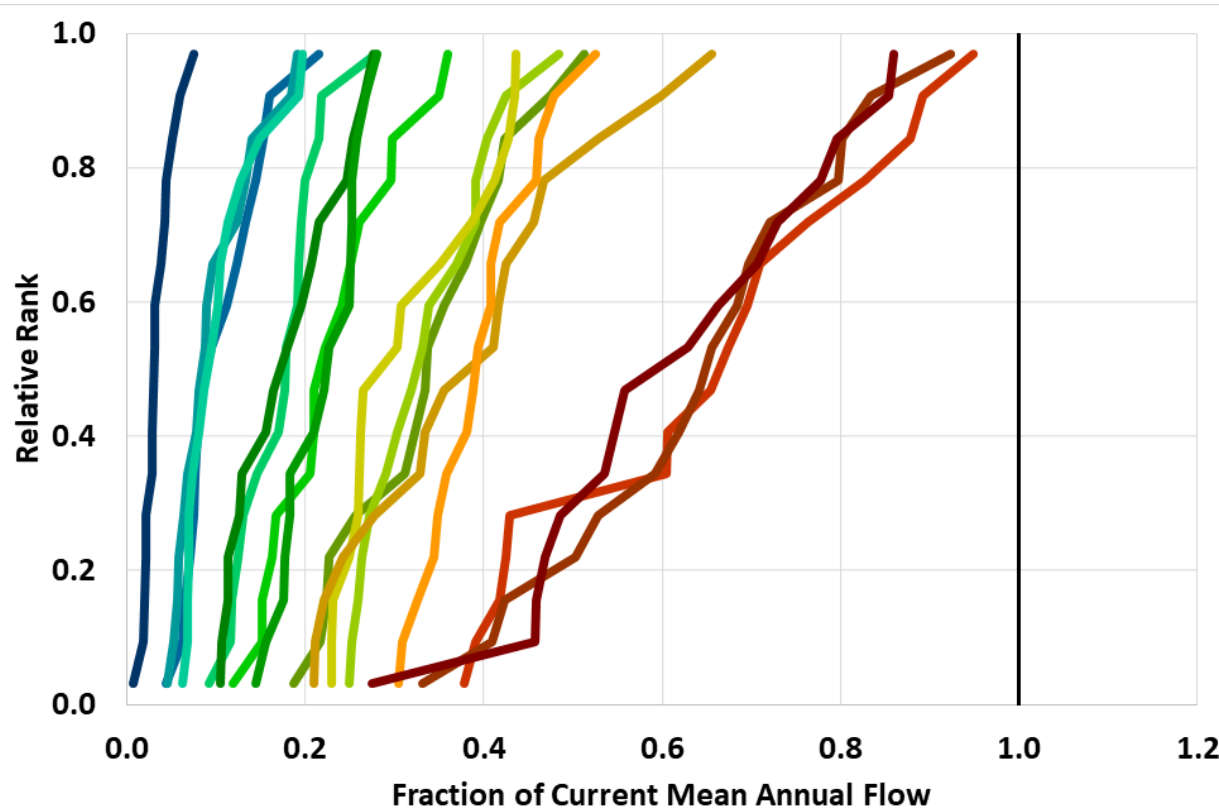
- 1-Arno
- 2-Po
- 3-Loire
- 4-Tiber
- 5-Garonne
- 6-Rhône
- 7-Struma-Strymon
- 8-Duero-Douro
- 9-Vardar-Axios
- 10-Ebro
- 11-Maritsa-Evros
- 12-Guadalquivir
- 13-Tajo-Tejo
- 14-Jucar
- 15-Guadiana
- 16-Segura

Reduction in MAF and larger increase in CV
Stronger forcing in areas already exposed to water scarcity

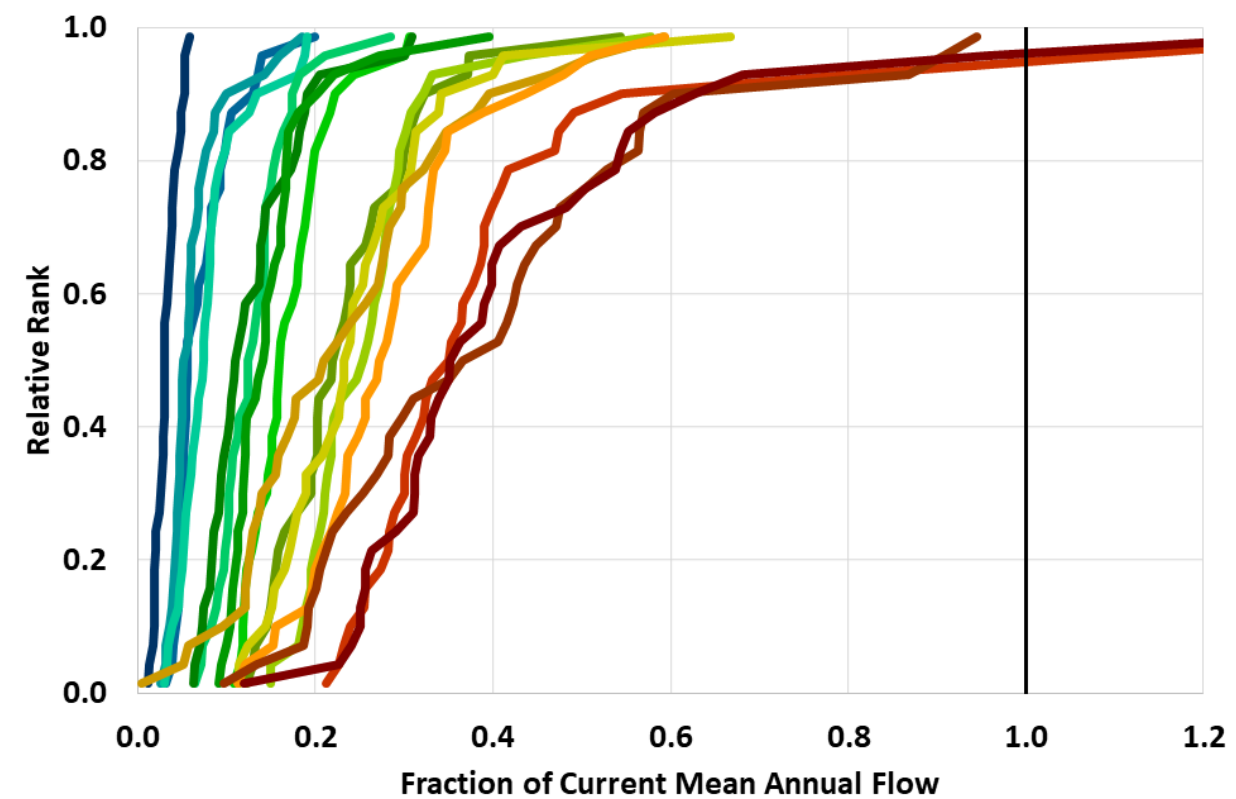


Potential water availability

Control 1960-2000



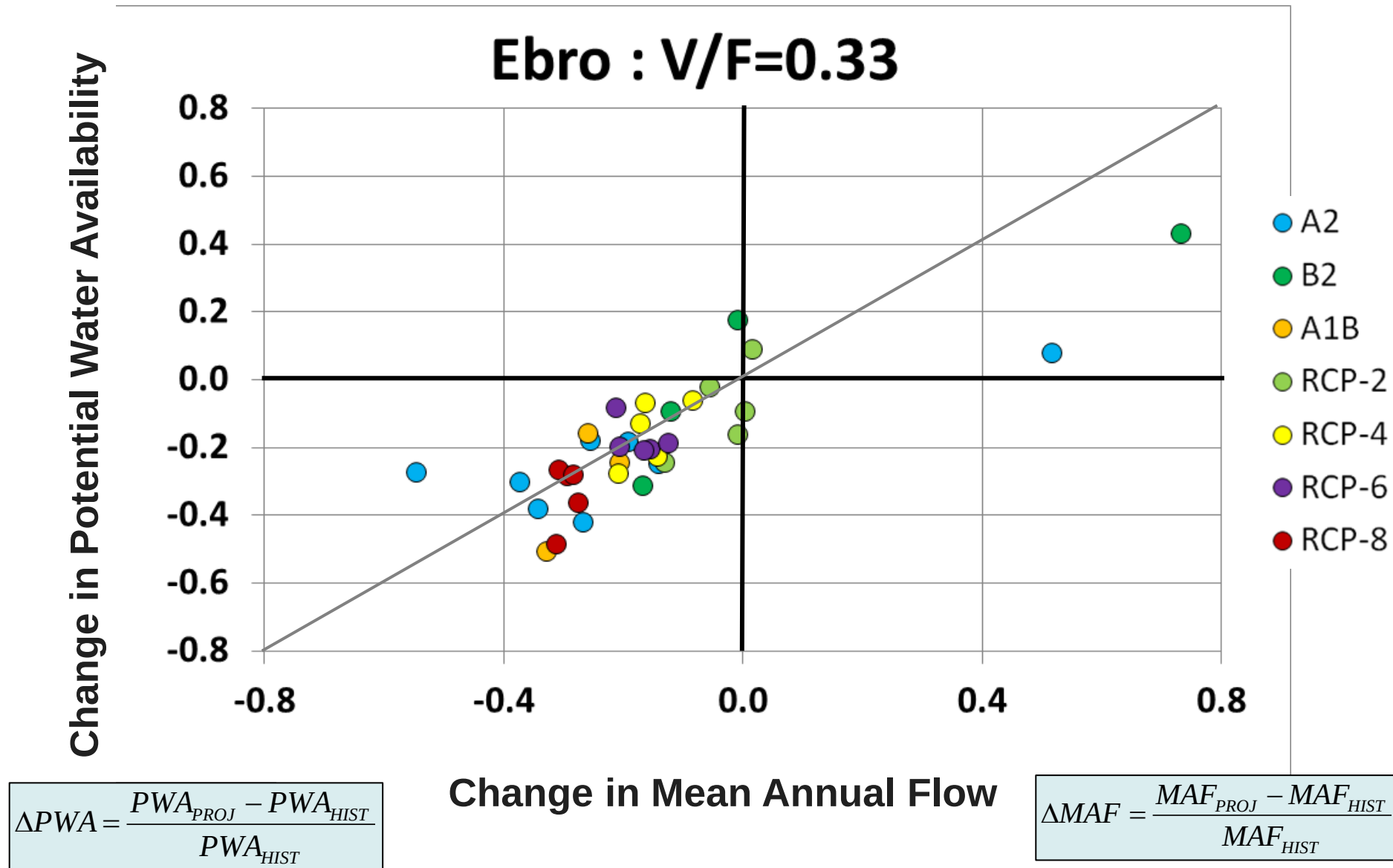
Long term 2070-2100



- 1-Arno
- 2-Po
- 3-Loire
- 4-Tiber
- 5-Garonne
- 6-Rhône
- 7-Struma-Strymon
- 8-Duero-Douro
- 9-Vardar-Axios
- 10-Ebro
- 11-Maritsa-Evros
- 12-Guadalquivir
- 13-Tajo-Tejo
- 14-Jucar
- 15-Guadiana
- 16-Segura

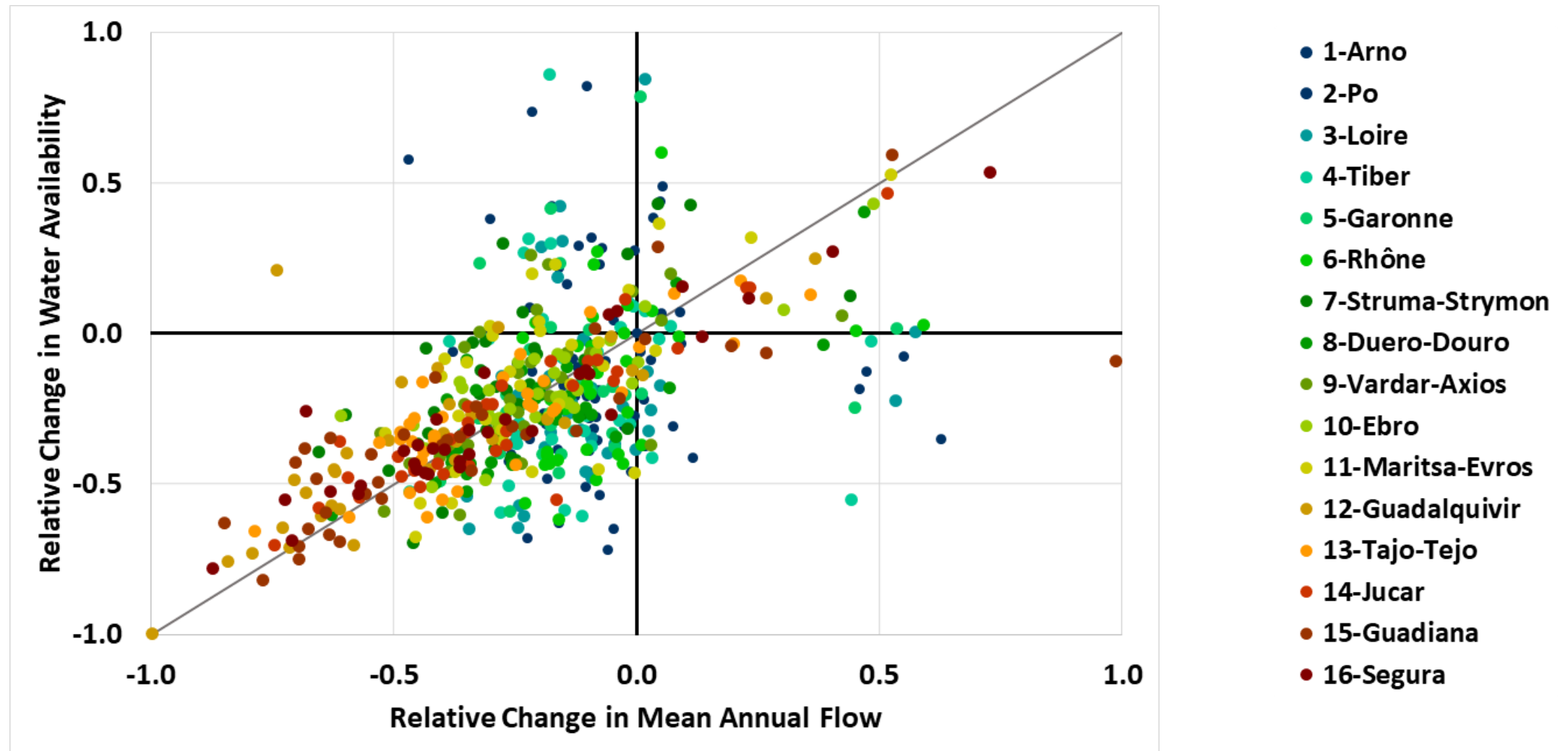
Large uncertainty and significant reduction of PWA
Storage contributes to determine water availability

Projected changes of MAF vs. PWA



Projected changes of MAF vs. PWA

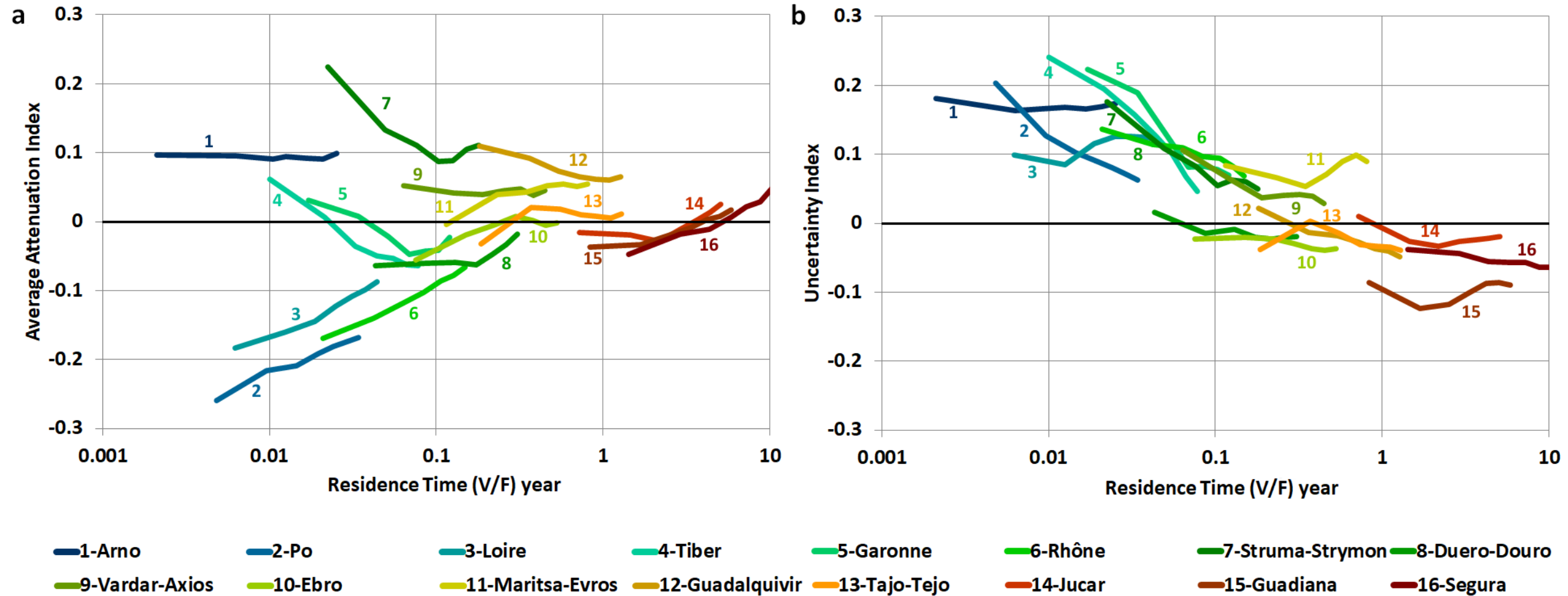
All emission scenarios



Changes in MAF are a good proxy for changes in PWA
We found stronger dispersion in areas with high variability

The role of reservoir storage

Sensitivity analysis to reservoir storage

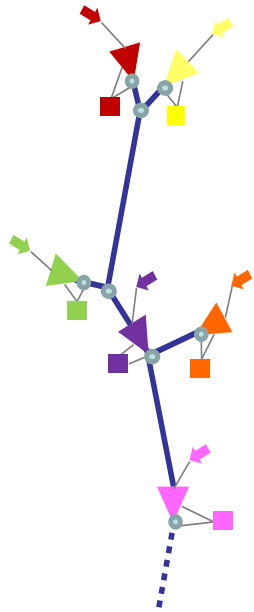


Reservoir storage can attenuate the effects of runoff change
and reduce uncertainty

- **Strong reductions of runoff and water availability**
- **Policy and management may modify availability**
 - Water allocation to environmental flows
 - Investment in infrastructure or improved management
 - Governance: social arrangements to accept less reliability
- **What is the impact of policy on water availability?**
 - Simple analysis based on modelling framework

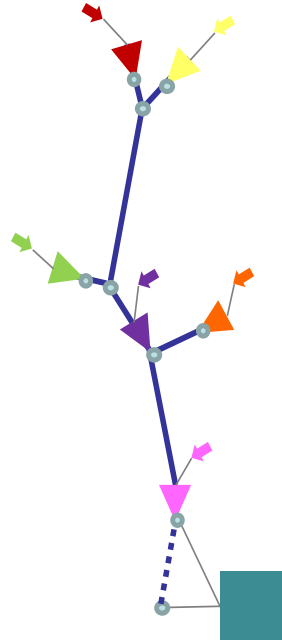
Adaptation options

Reference Management



Every reservoir supplies local demands only

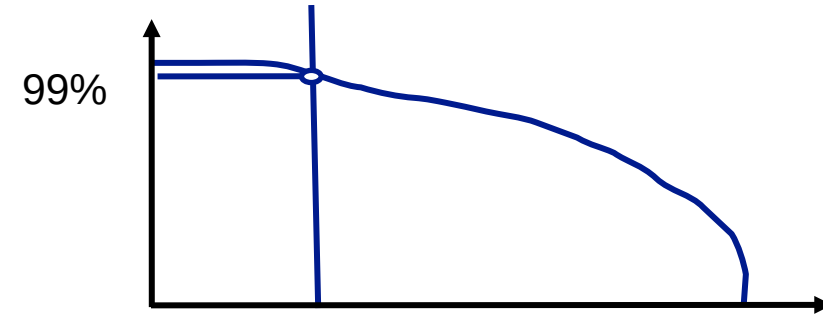
Improved Management



All reservoirs contribute to supply all demands

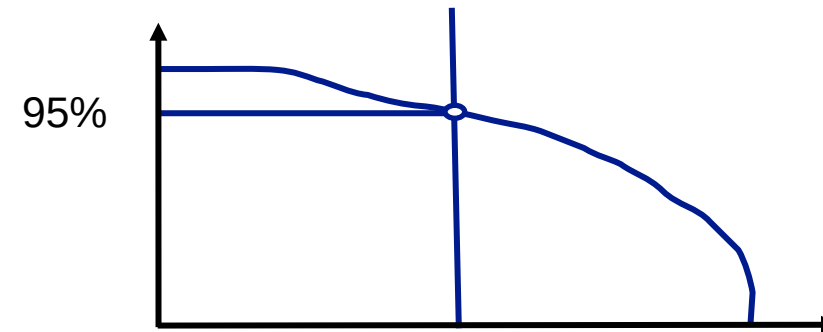
POLICY: densification of water transport and distribution networks; enhancement of management capacity

Reference Governance



Water users do not share resources

Improved Governance



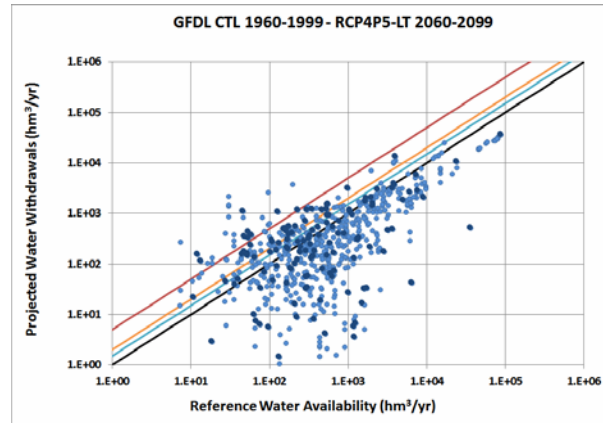
Water users cooperate and share resources

POLICY: enhancement of legal framework for water sharing; capacity building to improve education of water users

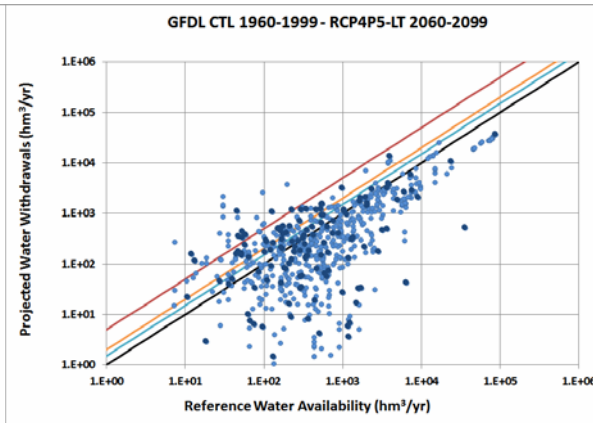
Effect of adaptation: management and governance

GFDL MODEL RCP4.5 LONG TERM 2060-2099 WITHDRAWAL/AVALABILITY

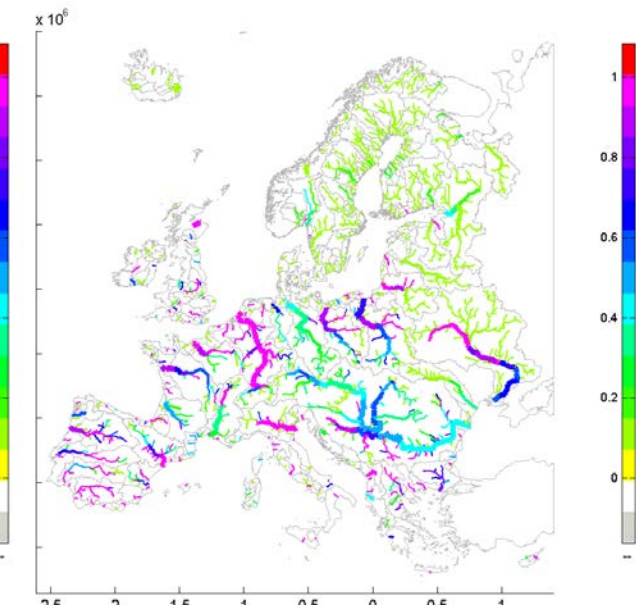
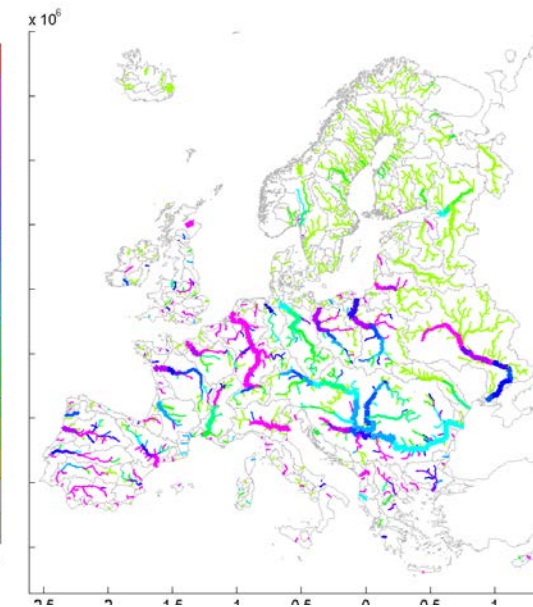
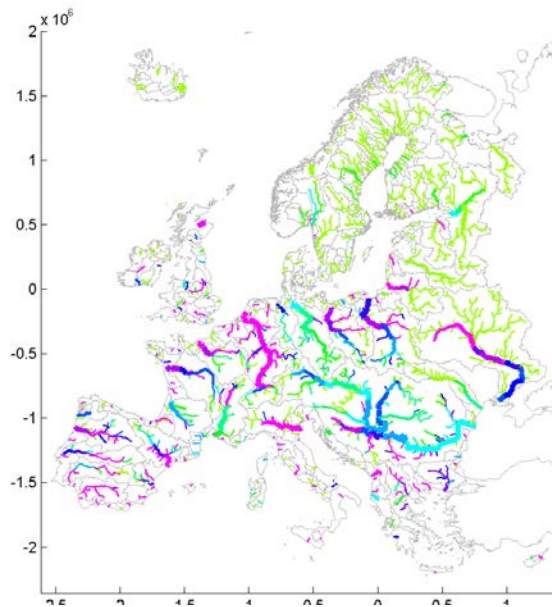
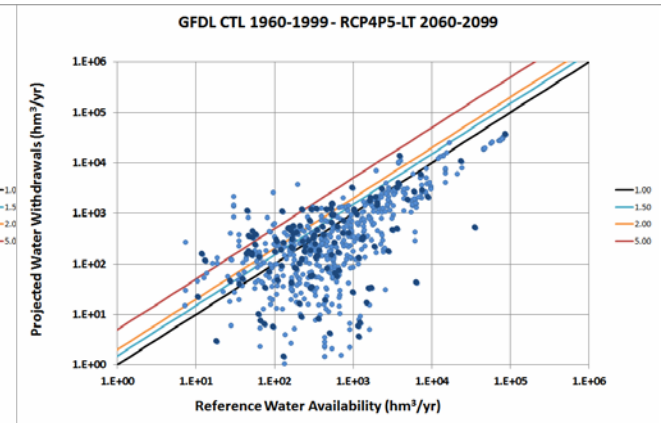
IMPROVED MANAGEMENT



IMPROVED GOVERNANCE

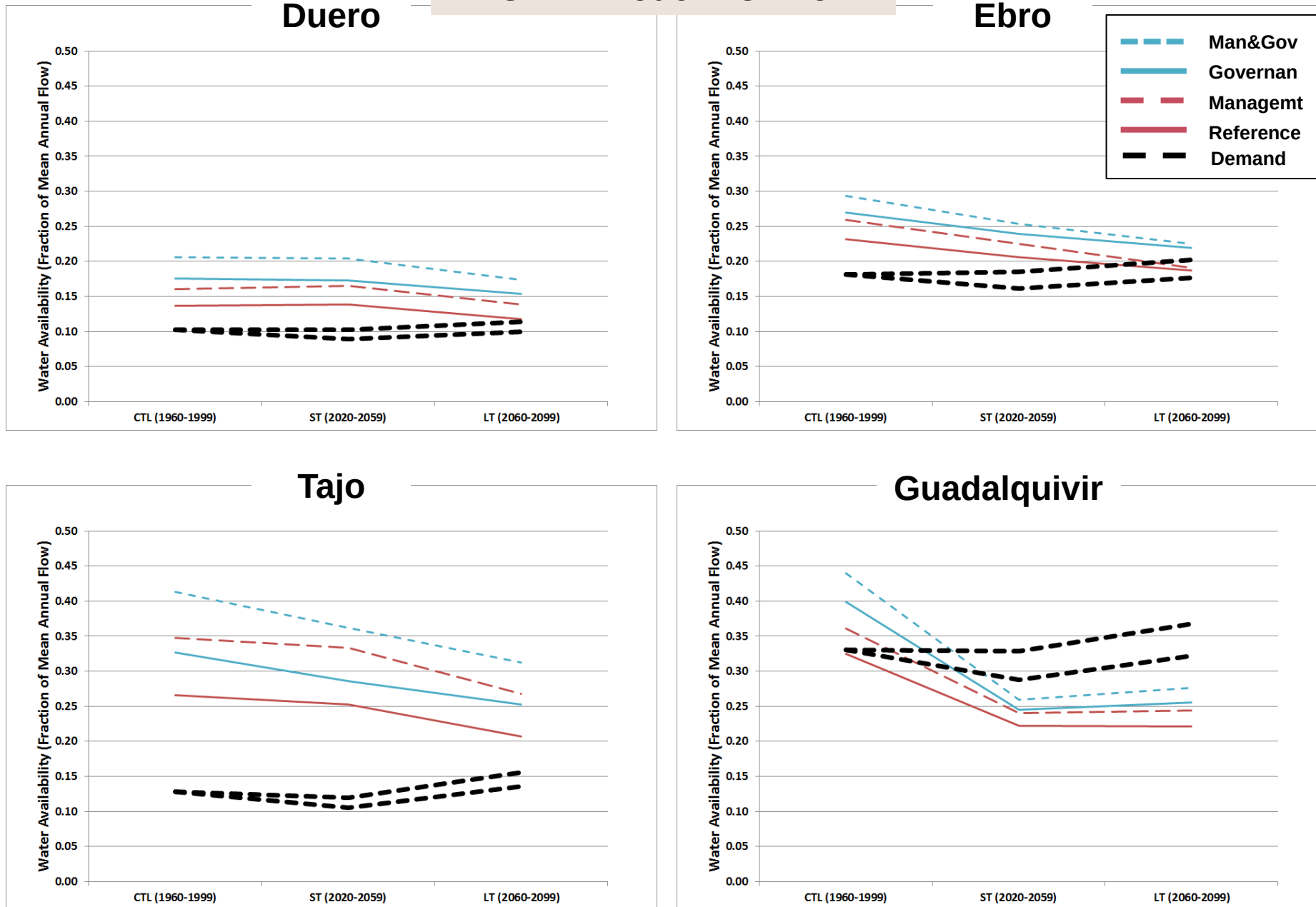


IMPROVED MAN&GOV



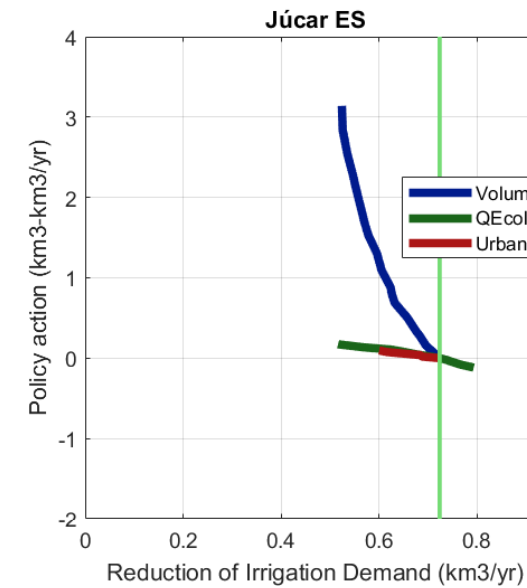
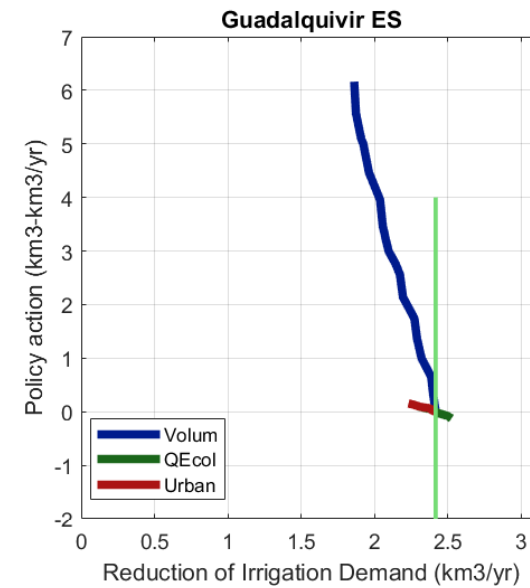
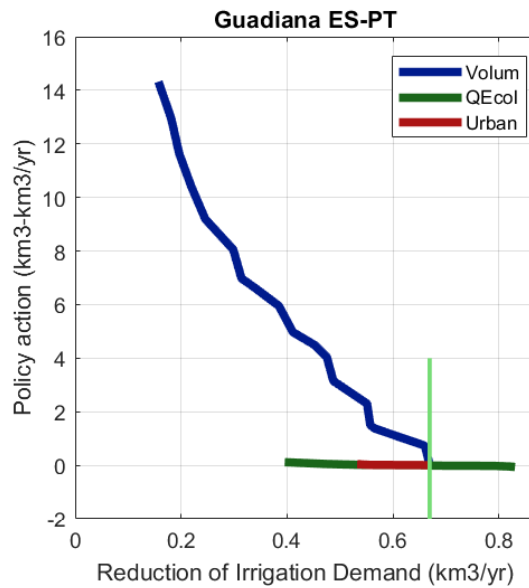
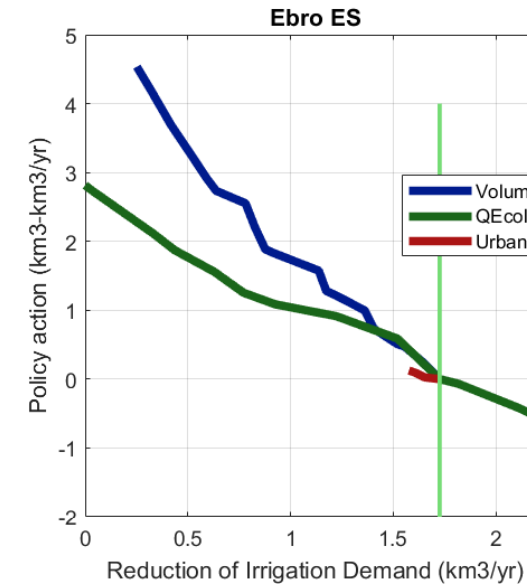
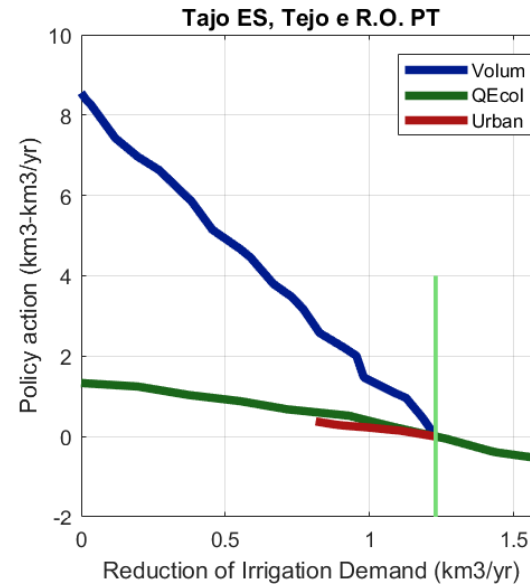
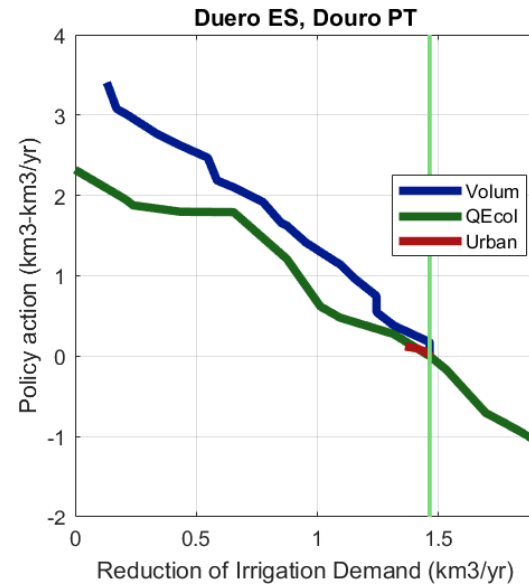
Effect of adaptation: management and governance

GDFL model RCP4.5



- **Policy target**
 - Maintain **acceptable reliability** under climate change scenarios
- **Main policy action**
 - **Demand reduction** to maintain reliability under climate change
- **Additional policy actions**
 - Supply enhancement through increased **reservoir storage**
 - Increase water **efficiency in urban** use
 - Modify **environmental flow** conditions

Effect of adaptation: Storage, Environmental Flow, Efficiency



- **Modeling tools**

- Care should be taken while estimating changes in water availability
- Model uncertainty is very wide, equal or greater than emission scenario uncertainty. Is this of any use?

- **Water availability projections**

- Climate change impacts on water availability are uncertain and heterogeneous, but are expected to be strongly negative in Southern Europe
- Impacts are stronger in areas already affected by water scarcity

- **Role of adaptation policy**

- Improved water management and water governance may compensate adverse effects of climate on water availability
- Effectiveness varies across basins, requiring local analyses

A Continental Assessment of Reservoir Storage and Water Availability in South America

by  Bolivar Paredes-Beltran,  Alvaro Sordo-Ward,  B. de-Lama and  Luis Garrote

Water 2021, 13(14), 1992; <https://doi.org/10.3390/w13141992> - 20 Jul 2021

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Exploring the Role of Reservoir Storage in Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change in Southern Europe

by  Alfredo Granados,  Alvaro Sordo-Ward,  Bolívar Paredes-Beltrán and  Luis Garrote

Water 2021, 13(1), 85; <https://doi.org/10.3390/w13010085> - 01 Jan 2021

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Adaptation Effort and Performance of Water Management Strategies to Face Climate Change Impacts in Six Representative Basins of Southern Europe

by  Alvaro Sordo-Ward,  Alfredo Granados,  Ana Iglesias,  Luis Garrote and  María Dolores Bejarano

Water 2019, 11(5), 1078; <https://doi.org/10.3390/w11051078> - 23 May 2019

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Blue Water in Europe: Estimates of Current and Future Availability and Analysis of Uncertainty

by  Alvaro Sordo-Ward,  Isabel Granados,  Ana Iglesias and  Luis Garrote

Water 2019, 11(3), 420; <https://doi.org/10.3390/w11030420> - 26 Feb 2019

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